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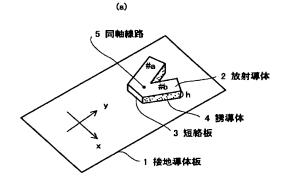
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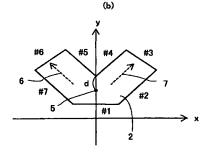
### (54) 【発明の名称】 アンテナ、及びそれを備えた携帯端末

### (57)【要約】

【課題】 従来のアンテナとほぼ同等な実装面積で、受信効率の向上を図ったアンテナ、及びそれを備えた携帯端末用を提供する。

【解決手段】 携帯端末の筐体である接地導体板1上に、誘電体4を介して形成された放射導体2と、接地導体板1と放射導体2の第1の辺#1とを接続する短絡板3と、放射導体2を給電する同軸線路5を設けて、放射導体2の左上方向に広がる平面部分により第1の放射部#a、右上方向に広がる平面部分により第2の放射部#bを形成し、携帯端末の長手方向に対して、第1の辺#1をほぼ直交する方向に配置する。第1及び第2の放射部#a,#bにより、異なる偏波方向の電波を偏波損失なしで受信することができる。





### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】接地導体板と、この接地導体板に対向し、第1の方向に広がる第1の平面部分と第2の方向に広がる第2の平面部分とを有する放射導体と、この放射導体と前記接地導体板とを接続する短絡板と、前記放射導体に給電を行う給電手段とを備え、前記第1の平面部分及び前記第2の平面部分が、異なる偏波方向の電波を受信する放射部を形成することを特徴とするアンテナ。

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【請求項2】前記給電手段は、1つの給電部から前記第 1及び第2の平面部分に給電することを特徴とする請求 項1に記載のアンテナ。

【請求項3】前記給電手段は、前記第1及び第2の平面部分にそれぞれ給電する2つの給電部を有することを特徴とする請求項1に記載のアンテナ。

【請求項4】筐体である接地導体板と、この接地導体板に対向し、第1の方向に広がる第1の平面部分と第2の方向に広がる第2の平面部分とを有する放射導体と、この放射導体と前記接地導体とを接続する短絡板と、前記放射導体に給電を行う給電手段とを備え、前記筐体を傾けたとき前記第1の平面部分が略垂直方向の偏波を受信する放射部を形成し、前記第2の平面部分が略水平方向の偏波を受信する放射部を形成することを特徴とするアンテナを備えた携帯端末。

### 【発明の詳細な説明】

#### [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、携帯電話に代表される携帯端末用の内蔵アンテナにおいて、偏波共用を実現することで受信効率の向上を図った小型・薄型のアンテナ、及びそれを備えた携帯端末に関する。

### [0002]

【従来の技術】携帯電話に代表されるL帯を用いた陸上移動通信においては、基地局から垂直偏波の電波が放射される。周囲の建物や樹木からの反射・散乱によって、携帯端末の所には、様々な直線偏波の電波が到来する。これらの到来電波を垂直と水平の偏波成分に分けると一般的には、水平偏波は垂直偏波に比べ約-6dB低いレベルであるが、等価的には両方の偏波が到来している。

【0003】携帯端末には、図8に示すようなアンテナが内蔵されている。即ち、携帯端末の筺体である接地導体板81上に、誘電体83を介して放射導体82が形成され、その一端は、短絡板84により接地導体板81と接続されて短絡されている。また放射導体82を給電する同軸線路85が設けられている。

【0004】しかし、携帯端末は垂直軸から約60度傾いた状態で使われる。従って、内蔵アンテナとして図8に示す片側短絡のマイクロストリップアンテナなどを用いると垂直・水平偏波のcos成分やsin成分を受信することになる。このために、一般に言う偏波損失が発生し、受信効率が低下するという問題が発生する。

【0005】これを、図9を用いて説明すると、携帯端

末90に内蔵されているアンテナ91は、直線偏波92 を最も効率よく受信する。しかし、端末に到来する電波 を垂直偏波成分93と水平偏波成分94に分けると、内 蔵アンテナ91は、垂直偏波成分93のcos成分95 と水平偏波成分94のsin成分96を受信する。この ため、偏波損失が生じる。

#### [0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上述したように、到来電波を垂直・水平偏波成分に分解して考えると、従来の携帯端末用内蔵アンテナは、到来電波の c o s 成分や s i n 成分を受信することになるために、偏波損失が発生し、受信効率が低下すると言う問題点があった。

【0007】本発明は、上記のような従来技術の問題点を解決し、従来のアンテナとほぼ同等なアンテナ面積で受信効率の向上を図ったアンテナ、及びそれを備えた携帯端末を提供することを目的とする。

#### [0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記の課題を解決するために、請求項1に記載の本発明に係るアンテナは、接地導体板と、この接地導体板に対向し、第1の方向に広がる第1の平面部分と第2の方向に広がる第2の平面部分とを有する放射導体と、この放射導体と接地導体板とを接続する短絡板と、放射導体に給電を行う給電手段とを備え、第1の平面部分及び第2の平面部分が、異なる偏波方向の電波を受信する放射部を形成することを特徴とする。

【0009】このような構成のアンテナによれば、異なる偏波方向の電波を偏波損失なしで受信することができ、偏波効率を向上させることができる。

【0010】請求項2に記載の本発明は、請求項1に記載のアンテナにおいて、給電手段が、1つの給電部から第1及び第2の平面部分に給電することを特徴とする。

【0011】請求項3に記載の本発明は、請求項1に記載のアンテナにおいて、給電手段が、第1及び第2の平面部分にそれぞれ給電する2つの給電部を有することを特徴とする。

【0012】このような構成によれば、異なる偏波方向の電波を偏波損失なしで受信することができるとともに、2つの給電部により第1及び第2の平面部分に対する給電を別々に制御することができるので、偏波ダイバーシティ受信を行なうこともできる。

【0013】請求項4に記載の本発明に係るアンテナを備えた携帯端末は、筐体である接地導体板と、この接地 導体板に対向し、第1の方向に広がる第1の平面部分と 第2の方向に広がる第2の平面部分とを有する放射導体 と、この放射導体と接地導体とを接続する短絡板と、放 射導体に給電を行う給電手段とを備え、筐体を傾けたと き第1の平面部分が略垂直方向の偏波を受信する放射部 を形成し、第2の平面部分が略水平方向の偏波を受信する放射部 を形成し、第2の平面部分が略水平方向の偏波を受信する放射部を形成することを特徴とする。

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【0014】このような構成のアンテナを備えた携帯端末によれば、垂直偏波と水平偏波の電波を偏波損失なしで受信することができ、基地局と良好な通信を行なうことができる。

#### [0015]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、図面を参照して本発明の実 施形態について詳細に説明する。

【0016】図1は、本発明の第1の実施形態に係るアンテナを備えた携帯端末の構成を示す図で、同図(a)はその主要部の構成を示す斜視図、同図(b)はその放射導体の配置状態を示す平面図である。

【0017】同図に示すように、携帯端末の筐体である接地導体板1上に、誘電体4を介して形成された放射導体2と、接地導体板1と放射導体2の第1の辺#1とを接続し短絡する短絡板3と、放射導体2を給電する同軸線路5で構成されている。

【0018】ここで、放射導体2の短絡された第1の辺を#1として、右回りに放射導体2の各辺に番号を付けると、放射導体2は、第1の辺#1はその一部もしくは全部が接地導体1と短絡され、第2の辺#2と第4の辺#4、及び第5の辺#5と第7の辺#7が平行で、第4の辺#4と第5の辺#5は直角である。更に、第3の辺#3と第4の辺#4とが直交し、第5の辺#5と第6の辺#6も直交している。また、第1の辺#1を筐体(接地導体板)1の長手方向であるy軸と直交するように放射導体2を筐体(接地導体板)1上に配置する。すなわち図1に示したy軸に対して対称な構造である。

【0019】この様な構成とすることで放射導体2には、短絡した第1の辺#1の左側の部分を含み左上の方向に広がる平面部分により第1の放射部#aが、また短絡した第1の辺#1の右側の部分を含み右上の方向に広がる平面部分により第2の放射部#bが形成され、図1(b)に示すように第1の放射部#aがy軸に対して45度方向の偏波6、第2の放射部#bがy軸に対して、45度方向の偏波7となり、両偏波6,7は、直交している。

【0020】そこで、筐体1をx軸方向に45度傾けた場合を考えると、第1の放射部#aが垂直偏波の電波を受信し、第2の放射部#bが水平偏波の電波を受信する。即ち、各放射部#a, #bを有するアンテナ素子が所定の周波数で共振するように設計することで、垂直と水平の偏波を、最も効率良く受信することになる。

【0021】図2(a)及び(b)に、図1に示したアンテナ構成での反射損失と共振周波数における地導体板1と放射導体2間の電界Ezの等高線をそれぞれ示す。なお、図2(b)は、共振周波数をf、第1の辺#1の長さをL#1、第2の辺#2の長さをL#2、第3の辺#3の長さをL#3、第6の辺#6の長さをL#6、第7の辺#7の長さをL#7、誘電体4の厚さをh、誘電体4の誘電率をεr、第4の辺#4と第5の辺#5の接50

続点から同軸線路 5による給電点までの距離を d としたとき、 f=1. 3 2 G H z 、 L # 3 = L # 6 = 2 5. 0 mm、 L # 2 = L # 7 = 3 8. 0 mm、 h = 5 mm、  $\epsilon$  r = 1. 0、d = 7. 0 mm、 L # 1 = 2 8. 2 8 mm の場合についてのものである。

【0022】この図より、この実施形態のアンテナは給電線路である同軸線路5と整合が図られており、また、第1の放射部#aと第2の放射部#bの放射端である第3の辺#3と第6の辺#6での電界分布が最も強く現れており、更に、両者は直交しているので、筐体1をほぼ45度傾けるとこの実施形態のアンテナは垂直偏波と水平偏波の両方の偏波で、所定の共振周波数で動作していることが分かる。

【0023】なお、上述の場合は、筐体1をほぼ45度傾けた場合に、垂直と水平の偏波を、最も効率良く受信する構成としたが、筐体1をほぼ60度傾けた場合に、垂直と水平の偏波を、最も効率良く受信する構成とすることもできる。このような構成とするには、図3に示すように、第1の辺#1がx軸に対して-15度傾くように放射導体2を筐体(接地導体板)1上に配置することとすればよい。

【0024】更に、放射導体2の筐体(接地導体板)1 に対する配置は、筐体1を所定角度傾けた場合に、垂直 と水平の偏波を、最も効率良く受信するようにすればよ く、上述の場合に限らず、種々の方法が考えられる。

【0025】また、この実施形態の変形例として、図4(a)に示すように第1の放射部#aの幅(即ち第6の辺#6の長さ)と第2の放射部#bの幅(即ち第3の辺#3の長さ)とを違えた場合も、図4(b)に示すように第4の辺#4の長さと第5の辺#5の長さとを違えた場合のアンテナ構成においても、第1の放射部#aと第2の放射部#bは直交した直線偏波で動作する。従って、このアンテナ構成を用いても、受信効率の向上が図れる。更に、長さや幅をかえることで第1の放射部#aと第2の放射部#bの共振周波数を制御できるので、広帯域化や2周波化等を図ることも出来る。即ち、長さを長くすることにより共振周波数を低く、また幅を広くすることにより広帯域化することができる。

【0026】更に、上述の説明では、第2の辺#2と第4の辺#4、及び第5の辺#5と第7の辺#7が平行である場合について説明したが、第2の辺#2と第4の辺#4、及び第5の辺#5と第7の辺#7が平行でなくてもよい。

【0027】また、図1に示した放射導体2上にスリットやU字型スロットを設けることもできる。即ち図5(a)および(b)は、それぞれ放射導体2上にスリット31、U字型スロット32を設けた変形例を示したものである。このアンテナ構成においても、第1の放射部#aと第2の放射部#bは直交した直線偏波で動作する。更に、放射導体2上にスリット31やU字型スロッ

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ト32を設けることで、放射導体2上に流れる電流を変化させ共振周波数を低下させることができる。よって、アンテナの小型化を図ることができる。

【0028】図6に、図1に示した放射導体2の第1の辺#1と短絡板3を放射導体内の方向に折り曲げた変形例を示す。放射導体2の第1の辺#1bと第8の辺1aの各々の一部もしくは全部を、短絡板61bと短絡板61aにより、それぞれ接地導体板(図示せず)に接続している。このアンテナ構成においても、第1の放射部#aと第2の放射部#bは直交した直線偏波で動作する。なお、この場合も、放射導体2の第6の辺#6の長さと第3の辺#3の長さとを違えたり、第4の辺#4の長さと第5の辺#5の長さとを違えるようにしてもよいし、放射導体2上にスリットやU字型スロットを設けてもよい。

【0029】次に、本発明の第2の実施形態に係るアンテナを備えた携帯端末について説明する。

【0030】この実施形態は、第1の実施形態における 第1の放射部#aと第2の放射部#bとの間に短絡板を 挿入し、第1の放射部#aと第2の放射部#bに対し、 それぞれ別々に給電を行うことができるように構成した ものである。

【0031】図7は、この第2の実施形態の構成を示す 平面図である。

【0032】同図(a)に示すものは、第4の辺#4と第5の辺#5の接続点と、第1の辺#1の任意の点とを結ぶ直線の(全部に亘る)部分と、接地導体板(図示せず)とが短絡板71により接続され短絡されている。そして第1の放射部#aと第2の放射部#bは、それぞれ同軸線路5a、同軸線路5bにより給電が行われるように構成している。

【0033】また、同図(b)に示すものは、放射導体2における短絡された第1の辺#1bと第8の辺#1aとの接続点と、第4の辺#4と第5の辺#5の接続点とを結ぶ直線の(全部に亘る)部分と、接地導体板(図示せず)とが短絡板71により接続され短絡されている。そして第1の放射部#aと第2の放射部#bは、それぞれ同軸線路5a、同軸線路5bにより給電が行われるように構成している。

【0034】なお、放射導体2の筐体(接地導体板)1 に対する配置は、第1の実施形態の場合と同様に、筐体 1を所定角度傾けた場合に、垂直と水平の偏波を、最も 効率良く受信するように配置すればよい。

【0035】この第2の実施形態の場合は、第1の放射部#aと第2の放射部#bに対し給電を行う同軸線路5a、同軸線路5bを設けているので、第1の放射部#aと第2の放射部#bにする給電を別々に制御することができ、垂直偏波と水平偏波のダイバーシティ送受信を行なうことが可能となる。

【0036】従って、例えば、基地局からの到来電波を

受信するとき、受信はダイバーシティで行い、良好な方を取るか、あるいは両方を合成することとし、基地局に 送信するときは、受信状態の良好であった方のアンテナ 素子にのみ給電を行うこととすることができる。

【0037】また、この第2の実施形態においても、第1の実施形態の場合と同様に、放射導体2の第6の辺#6の長さと第3の辺#3の長さとを違えたり、第4の辺#4の長さと第5の辺#5の長さとを違えるようにしてもよいし、放射導体2上にスリットを設けてもよい。

【0038】なお、以上の各実施形態では、給電方式として、同軸給電で説明したが、ストリップ線路や電磁結合による給電等を用いることが出来る。

【0039】更に、以上の各実施形態では、放射導体2を、直線状の各辺からなる多角形のものとしたが、放射 導体2の形状は、これに限らず、第1の方向に広がる平 面部分と第2の方向に広がる平面部分とを有するもので あれば、曲線や直線の組み合わせからなる種々の形状と することができる。

#### [0040]

20 【発明の効果】本発明によれば、従来の端末用内蔵アンテナにおいて発生する偏波損失である受信効率が低下すると言う問題点を解決し、従来のアンテナとほぼ同等な実装面積で、受信効率の向上を図ることが出来、またスリットやU字型スロットを設けることで更にアンテナの体積を減らすことが出来、更なる小型化、及びコストの低減が図れると言う効果がある。

### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 本発明の第1の実施形態に係るアンテナを備えた携帯端末の構成を示す図で、(a)はその主要部の 30 構成を示す斜視図、(b)はその放射導体の配置状態を 示す平面図。

【図2】 本発明の第1の実施形態におけるアンテナの特性を示す図で、(a)はその反射損失を示す図、

(b) はその電界分布を示す図。

【図3】 第1の実施形態の変形例の放射導体の配置状態を示す平面図。

【図4】 第1の実施形態の変形例の主要部の構成を示す平面図。

【図5】 第1の実施形態の変形例の主要部の構成を示 40 す平面図。

【図6】 第1の実施形態の変形例の主要部の構成を示す斜視図。

【図7】 本発明の第2の実施形態に係るアンテナを備えた携帯端末の構成を示す平面図。

【図8】 従来例の構成を示す斜視図。

【図9】 偏波損失が発生することを説明するための図。

### 【符号の説明】

1…接地導体板(筐体)

50 2…放射導体

2 放射導体

3 短絡板

1 接地導体板

3, 61, 61a, 61b, 71…短絡板

4…誘電体

5, 5 a, 5 b…同軸線路

6, 7…偏波 31…スリット

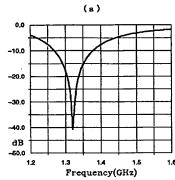
32…U字型スロット

【図2】

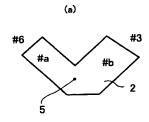
【図1】

(a)

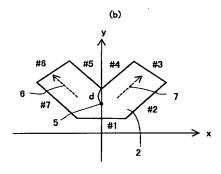
5 同軸線路



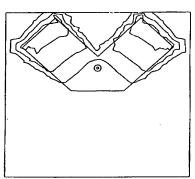
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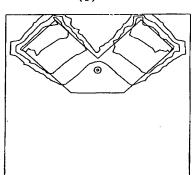


(b)



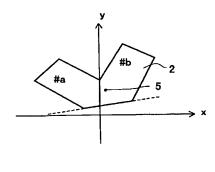
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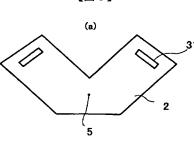




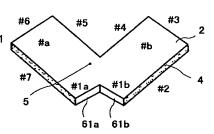
【図3】



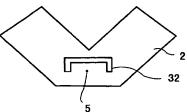
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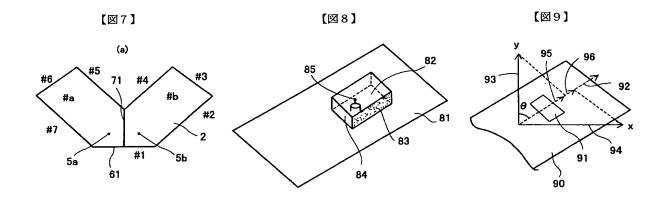


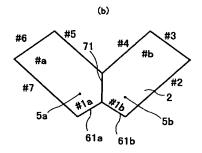
【図6】











# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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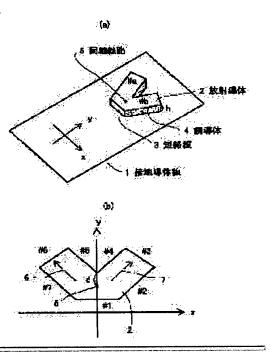
(71)Applicant: TOSHIBA CORP

(72)Inventor: IWASAKI HISAO

### (54) ANTENNA, AND PORTABLE TERMINAL PROVIDED WITH THE SAME

### (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an antenna having a nearly equal mount area to that of a conventional antenna whose reception efficiency can be enhanced and to provide a portable terminal provided with it. SOLUTION: A radiating conductor 2 formed on a ground on a ground conductor plate 1 being a case of the portable terminal via dielectric body 4, a short- circuit plate 3 interconnecting the ground conductor plate 1 and a 1st side #1 of the radiating conductor 2, and a coaxial line 5 feeding the radiating conductor 2 are placed on the ground conductor plate 1. A flat part spread in an upper left direction of the radiating conductor 2 forms a 1st radiating part #a and a flat part spread in an upper right direction of the radiating conductor 2 forms a 2nd radiating part #b, and the 1st side #1 is placed nearly orthogonally to the length direction of the portable terminal. Using the 1st and 2nd radiating parts #a, #b can receive radio waves in different polarized wave directions without a polarization loss.



### **LEGAL STATUS**

[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

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### **CLAIMS**

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The antenna which is equipped with the following and characterized by the flat-surface portion of the above 1st and the flat-surface portion of the above 2nd forming the radiant section which receives the electric wave of the different direction of polarization. grounding -- a conductor -- a board this grounding -- a conductor -- the radiation which has the 1st flat-surface portion which counters a board and spreads in the 1st direction, and the 2nd flat-surface portion which spreads in the 2nd direction -- a conductor this radiation -- a conductor and the aforementioned grounding -- a conductor -- the shorting bar which connects a board the aforementioned radiation -- an electric supply means to supply electric power to a conductor

[Claim 2] The aforementioned electric supply means is an antenna according to claim 1 characterized by supplying electric power to the above 1st and the 2nd flat-surface portion from the one electric supply section.

[Claim 3] The aforementioned electric supply means is an antenna according to claim 1 characterized by having the two electric supply sections which supply electric power to the above 1st and the 2nd flat-surface portion, respectively.

[Claim 4] The personal digital assistant characterized by providing the following. grounding which is a case -- a conductor -- a board this grounding -- a conductor -- the radiation which has the 1st flat-surface portion which counters a board and spreads in the 1st direction, and the 2nd flat-surface portion which spreads in the 2nd direction -- a conductor this radiation -- a conductor and the aforementioned grounding -- the shorting bar which connects a conductor the aforementioned radiation -- the radiant section to which the flat-surface portion of the above 1st receives the polarization of an abbreviation perpendicular direction when it has an electric supply means to supply electric power to a conductor and the aforementioned case is leaned -- forming -- the flat-surface portion of the above 2nd -- abbreviation -- the antenna characterized by forming the radiant section which receives horizontal polarization

[Translation done.]

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

# [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] this invention relates to the antenna of the small and the thin shape which aimed at improvement in receiving efficiency by realizing polarization common use, and the personal digital assistant equipped with it in the built-in antenna for personal digital assistants represented by the cellular phone. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In the land-mobile communication using L band represented by the cellular phone, the electric wave of a vertically polarized wave is emitted from a base station. By the reflection and dispersion from a surrounding building and a surrounding tree, the electric wave of various linearly polarized waves arrives at the place of a personal digital assistant. If these arrival electric waves are divided into a polarization component level to a perpendicular, although a horizontally polarized wave is -6dB low level of abbreviation compared with a vertically polarized wave, generally both polarization will have come in equivalent.

[0003] The antenna as shown in drawing 8 is built in the personal digital assistant. namely, grounding which is the case of a personal digital assistant -- a conductor -- a board 81 top -- a dielectric 83 -- minding -- radiation -- a conductor 82 forms -- having -- the end -- a shorting bar 84 -- grounding -- a conductor -- it connected with the board 81 and has connected too hastily moreover, radiation -- the coaxial track 85 which supplies electric power in a conductor 82 is

[0004] However, a personal digital assistant is used in the state where it inclined about 60 degrees from the normal axis. Therefore, when the micro-stripe antenna of a single-sided short circuit shown in drawing 8 as a built-in antenna is used, the cos component and sin component of a perpendicular and a horizontally polarized wave will be received. For this reason, the polarization loss generally said occurs and the problem that receiving efficiency falls occurs. [0005] If this is explained using drawing 9, the antenna 91 built in the personal digital assistant 90 will receive a linearly polarized wave 92 most efficiently. However, if the electric wave which arrives at a terminal is divided into the vertically-polarized-wave component 93 and the horizontally-polarized-wave component 94, the built-in antenna 91 will receive the sin component 96 of the cos component 95 of the vertically-polarized-wave component 93, and the horizontally-polarized-wave component 94. For this reason, polarization loss arises. [0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] As mentioned above, when it decomposed into the perpendicular and the horizontally-polarized-wave component and the arrival electric wave was considered, since the cos component and sin component of an arrival electric wave would be received, polarization loss occurred and the conventional built-in antenna for personal digital assistants had the trouble said that receiving efficiency falls.

[0007] this invention solves the trouble of the above conventional technology, and aims at offering the antenna which aimed at improvement in receiving efficiency in an antenna area almost equivalent to the conventional antenna, and the personal digital assistant equipped with it.

[8000]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem, the antenna concerning this invention according to claim 1 grounding -- a conductor -- a board and this grounding -- a conductor -- the radiation which has the 1st flat-surface portion which counters a board and spreads in the 1st direction, and the 2nd flat-surface portion which spreads in the 2nd direction -- with a conductor this radiation -- a conductor and grounding -- a conductor -- the shorting bar which connects a board, and radiation -- it has an electric supply means to supply electric power to a conductor, and the 1st flat-surface portion and the 2nd flat-surface portion are characterized by forming the radiant section which receives the electric wave of the different direction of polarization [0009] According to the antenna of such composition, it can receive without polarization loss of the electric wave of

the different direction of polarization, and polarization efficiency can be raised.

[0010] this invention according to claim 2 is characterized by an electric supply means supplying electric power to the 1st and 2nd flat-surface portions from the one electric supply section in an antenna according to claim 1.

[0011] It is characterized by this invention according to claim 3 having the two electric supply sections to which an electric supply means supplies electric power to the 1st and 2nd flat-surface portions, respectively in an antenna according to claim 1.

[0012] Since the electric supply to the 1st and 2nd flat-surface portions is separately controllable by the two electric supply sections while it is receivable without polarization loss of the electric wave of the different direction of polarization according to such composition, polarization diversity reception can also be performed.

[0013] The personal digital assistant equipped with the antenna concerning this invention according to claim 4 grounding which is a case -- a conductor -- a board and this grounding -- a conductor -- the radiation which has the 1st flat-surface portion which counters a board and spreads in the 1st direction, and the 2nd flat-surface portion which spreads in the 2nd direction -- with a conductor this radiation -- a conductor and grounding -- the shorting bar which connects a conductor, and radiation -- the radiant section to which the 1st flat-surface portion receives the polarization of an abbreviation perpendicular direction when it has an electric supply means to supply electric power to a conductor and a case is leaned -- forming -- the 2nd flat-surface portion -- abbreviation -- it is characterized by forming the radiant section which receives horizontal polarization

[0014] According to the personal digital assistant equipped with the antenna of such composition, it can receive without polarization loss of the electric wave of a vertically polarized wave and a horizontally polarized wave, and good communication can be performed with a base station.

[0015]

[Embodiments of the Invention] Hereafter, with reference to a drawing, the operation gestalt of this invention is explained in detail.

[0016] the perspective diagram and this drawing (b) in which drawing 1's being drawing showing the composition of the personal digital assistant equipped with the antenna concerning the 1st operation gestalt of this invention, and showing [this] the composition of the principal part (a) -- the radiation -- it is the plan showing the arrangement state of a conductor

[0017] grounding which is the case of a personal digital assistant as shown in this drawing -- a conductor -- the radiation formed through the dielectric 4 on the board 1 -- a conductor 2 and grounding -- a conductor -- a board 1 and radiation -- the shorting bar 3 which connects and short-circuits the 1st side #1 of a conductor 2, and radiation -- it consists of coaxial tracks 5 which supply electric power in a conductor 2

[0018] here -- radiation -- the 1st side which the conductor 2 short-circuited -- #1 -- carrying out -- right-handed rotation -- if it numbers each side of a conductor 2 -- radiation -- a conductor 2 the 1st side #1 -- the part or all -- grounding -- it connects with a conductor 1 too hastily -- having -- side #2 and 4th side # -- the 4 and 5th side #5 and 7th side #7 is parallel, and the 4th side #4 and 5th side #5 is right-angled [ of \*\* a 2nd ] Furthermore, the 3rd side #3 and the 4th side #4 intersect perpendicularly, and the 6th side #6 lies at right angles to the 5th side #5. moreover, the 1st side #1 is intersected perpendicularly with the y-axis which is the longitudinal direction of a case (grounding a conductor board) 1 -- as -- radiation -- a conductor 2 is arranged on a case (grounding a conductor board) 1 That is, it is symmetrical structure to the y-axis shown in drawing 1.

[0019] considering as such composition -- radiation -- 1st radiant-section #a by the flat-surface portion which spreads in the direction of upper left including the portion 1st on the left-hand side of side #1 connected with the conductor 2 too hastily Moreover, 2nd radiant-section #b is formed of the flat-surface portion which spreads in the direction of upper right including the short-circuited portion 1st on the right-hand side of side #1. As shown in drawing 1 (b), to the y-axis, 1st radiant-section #a becomes the polarization 7 of a direction 45 degrees to the y-axis, and, as for both the polarization 6 and 7, the polarization 6 of the direction of -45 degrees and 2nd radiant-section #b lie at right angles. [0020] Then, considering the case where a case 1 is leaned in the direction of a x axis 45 degrees, 1st radiant-section #a receives the electric wave of a vertically polarized wave, and 2nd radiant-section #b receives the electric wave of a horizontally polarized wave. That is, polarization level to a perpendicular will be most efficiently received by designing so that the antenna element which has each radiant-section #a and #b may resonate on predetermined frequency.

[0021] the ground in the reflection loss and resonance frequency in the antenna composition shown in <u>drawing 2</u> (a) and (b) at <u>drawing 1</u> -- a conductor -- a board 1 and radiation -- the contour line of the electric field Ez between conductors 2 is shown, respectively in addition, <u>drawing 2</u> (b) -- resonance frequency -- f and the 1st length of side #1 -- the L#1 and 2nd length of side #2 -- the L#2 and 3rd length of side #3 -- the L#3 and 6th length of side #6 -- the L#6 and 7th length of side #7 -- the thickness of L#7 and a dielectric 4 -- h -- When distance to the feeding point according

the dielectric constant of a dielectric 4 to a coaxial track 5 is set to d from epsilonr, the 4th side #4, and the 5th node of side #5, It is a thing about the case of f= 1.32GHz, L#3=L#6=25.0mm, L#2=L#7=38.0mm, h= 5mm, epsilonr=1.0, d= 7.0mm, and L#1=28.28mm.

[0022] From this drawing, the coaxial track 5 and adjustment whose antenna of this operation form is a feeder way are achieved. Moreover, since the electric-field distribution by the 1st radiant-section #a, the 3rd side #3 which is the radiation edge of 2nd radiant-section #b, and 6th side #6 has appeared most strongly and both lie at right angles further When a case 1 is leaned about 45 degrees, the antenna of this operation form is the polarization of both a vertically polarized wave and a horizontally polarized wave, and it turns out that it is operating by predetermined resonance frequency.

[0023] In addition, in an above-mentioned case, although polarization level to a perpendicular was considered as the composition received most efficiently when a case 1 was leaned about 45 degrees, when a case 1 is leaned about 60 degrees, it can also consider as the composition which receives polarization level to a perpendicular most efficiently. in order to consider as such composition, as shown in drawing 3, the 1st side #1 inclines -15 degrees to a x axis -- as -radiation -- arranging a conductor 2 on a case (grounding a conductor board) 1 -- then, it is good [0024] furthermore, radiation -- the arrangement to the case (grounding a conductor board) 1 of a conductor 2 can consider not only an above-mentioned case but various methods that what is necessary is just to receive polarization level to a perpendicular most efficiently, when a case 1 is leaned the degree of predetermined angle [0025] Moreover, as shown in drawing 4 (a), when the width of face (namely, the 6th length of side #6) of 1st radiantsection #a and the width of face (namely, the 3rd length of side #3) of 2nd radiant-section #b are changed as a modification of this operation form Also in the antenna composition at the time of changing the 4th length of side #4, and the 5th length of side #5, as shown in drawing 4 (b), 1st radiant-section #a and 2nd radiant-section #b operate by the linearly polarized wave which intersected perpendicularly. Therefore, even if it uses this antenna composition, improvement in receiving efficiency can be aimed at. Furthermore, since the resonance frequency of 1st radiant-section #a and 2nd radiant-section #b is controllable by changing length and width of face, wide-band-izing, 2 cycle-ization, etc. can also be attained. That is, by lengthening length, it is low in resonance frequency, and can wide-band-ize by making width of face large.

[0026] Furthermore, although above-mentioned explanation explained the case where the 2nd side #2 and 4th side #4 and 5th side #5 and 7th side #7 was parallel, the 2nd side #2 and 4th side #4 and 5th side #5 and 7th side #7 may not be parallel.

[0027] moreover, the radiation shown in <u>drawing 1</u> -- a slit and a U character type slot can also be established on a conductor 2 namely, <u>drawing 5</u> (a) and (b) -- respectively -- radiation -- the modification which established the slit type slot 32 of 31 or U characters on the conductor 2 is shown Also in this antenna composition, 1st radiant-section #a and 2nd radiant-section #b operate by the linearly polarized wave which intersected perpendicularly. furthermore, radiation -- establishing a slit 31 and the U character type slot 32 on a conductor 2 -- radiation -- the current which flows on a conductor 2 can be changed and resonance frequency can be reduced Therefore, the miniaturization of an antenna can be attained

[0028] the radiation shown in <u>drawing 6</u> at <u>drawing 1</u> -- the 1st side #1 and shorting bar 3 of a conductor 2 -- radiation -- a conductor -- the modification bent in the direction of [inner] is shown radiation -- each a part or all of 1st side #1b of a conductor 2, and side 1a of the octavus -- shorting-bar 61b and shorting-bar 61a -- respectively -- grounding -- a conductor -- it has connected with a board (not shown) Also in this antenna composition, 1st radiant-section #a and 2nd radiant-section #b operate by the linearly polarized wave which intersected perpendicularly. in addition, this case -- radiation -- changing the 6th length of side #6 of a conductor 2, and the 3rd length of side #3 \*\*\*\* -- the 4th length of side #4, and the 5th length of side #5 -- changing -- you may make -- radiation -- you may establish a slit and a U character type slot on a conductor 2

[0029] Next, the personal digital assistant equipped with the antenna concerning the 2nd operation gestalt of this invention is explained.

[0030] This operation gestalt inserts a shorting bar between 1st radiant-section #a and 2nd radiant-section #b in the 1st operation gestalt, and to 1st radiant-section #a and 2nd radiant-section #b, it constitutes it so that electric power can be supplied separately, respectively.

[0031] <u>Drawing 7</u> is the plan showing the composition of this 2nd operation gestalt.

[0032] the portion (all are boiled and it continues) of the straight line to which what is shown in this drawing (a) connects the 4th side #4, the 5th node of side #5, and the 1st arbitrary point of side #1, and grounding -- a conductor -- the shorting bar 71 connected and the board (not shown) has short-circuited And 1st radiant-section #a and 2nd radiant-section #b are constituted so that electric supply may be performed by coaxial track 5a and coaxial track 5b, respectively.

[0033] moreover, the thing shown in this drawing (b) -- radiation -- the portion (all are boiled and it continues) of the straight line which connects the node of 1st side #1b and side #1a of the octavus in a conductor 2 which were short-circuited, and the 4th side #4 and the 5th node of side #5, and grounding -- a conductor -- the shorting bar 71 connected and the board (not shown) has short-circuited And 1st radiant-section #a and 2nd radiant-section #b are constituted so that electric supply may be performed by coaxial track 5a and coaxial track 5b, respectively.

[0034] in addition, radiation -- as well as the case of the 1st operation gestalt when a case 1 is leaned the degree of predetermined angle, the arrangement to the case (grounding a conductor board) 1 of a conductor 2 should just arrange

polarization level to a perpendicular so that it may receive most efficiently

[0035] Since 1st radiant-section #a, coaxial track 5a which supplies electric power to 2nd radiant-section #b, and coaxial track 5b are prepared, in the case of this 2nd operation gestalt, the electric supply set to 1st radiant-section #a and 2nd radiant-section #b is separately controllable, and it becomes possible [performing diversity transmission and reception of a vertically polarized wave and a horizontally polarized wave ].

[0036] When you suppose that reception is performed by the diversity, and the better one is taken, or both are compounded when following, for example, receiving the arrival electric wave from a base station and you transmit to a base station, suppose that electric power is supplied only to the antenna element of the direction which was the fitness

of a receiving state.

[0037] moreover, this 2nd operation gestalt -- also setting -- the case of the 1st operation gestalt -- the same -- radiation -- changing the 6th length of side #6 of a conductor 2, and the 3rd length of side #3 \*\*\*\* -- the 4th length of side #4, and the 5th length of side #5 -- changing -- you may make -- radiation -- you may prepare a slit on a conductor 2 [0038] In addition, with each above operation gestalt, as an electric supply method, although coaxial electric supply explained, the strip line, electric supply by the electromagnetic coupling, etc. can be used.

[0039] furthermore -- each above operation gestalt -- radiation -- although the conductor 2 was made into the thing of the polygon which consists of each straight-line-like side -- radiation -- if the configuration of a conductor 2 has the flat-surface portion which spreads not only in this but in the 1st direction, and the flat-surface portion which spreads in the 2nd direction, it can be made into the various configurations which consist of combination of a curve or a straight line

[0040]

[Effect of the Invention] The volume of an antenna can reduce further by being able to solve the trouble which says that the receiving efficiency which is the polarization loss generated in the conventional built-in antenna for terminals falls according to this invention, and being able to aim at improvement in receiving efficiency by the component-side product almost equivalent to the conventional antenna, and establishing a slit and a U character type slot, and there is an effect referred to as being able to aim at the further miniaturization and reduction of cost.

[Translation done.]

# \* NOTICES \*

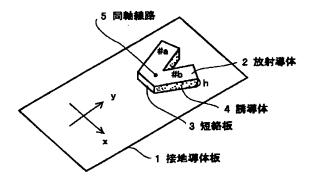
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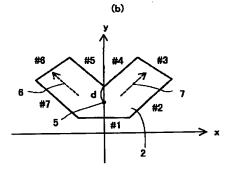
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### **DRAWINGS**

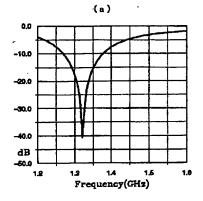
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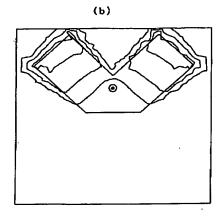


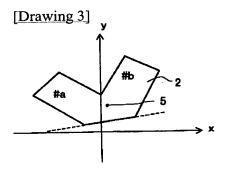




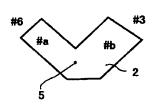
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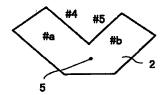


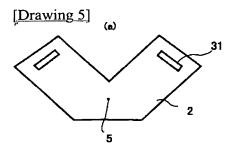


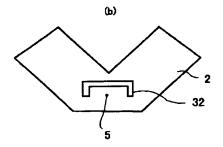
[Drawing 4]

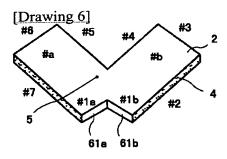


(b)

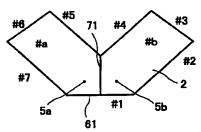


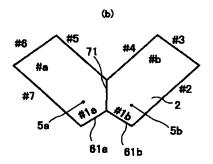




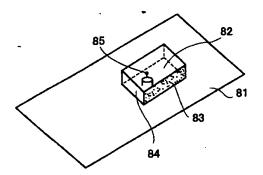


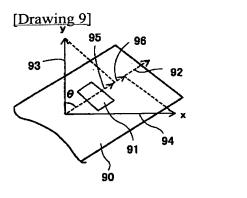






[Drawing 8]





[Translation done.]